

STOCKS AND BONDS

Market Goes Through a Course of Liquidation.

MONEY RATES NOT STIFF

Great Activity Is Reported in All Kinds of Business Throughout the Country—Railroads Are Especially Prosperous.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The stock market went through a course of moderate liquidation today induced by the growing assent to the opinion that money will hold firm for a considerable period of time. The liquidation was not urgent at any time and was not continuous.

The call money market showed some relaxation from the tension of the latter part of last week, partly due to the liquidation of stocks. Out of town institutions also continued to offer funds here freely. Preparations are expected, however, before the end of the week for next Monday's payment on Japanese loan subscriptions, which will call for upwards of \$30,000,000.

Great activity was reported in all kinds of business throughout the country, the reports from railroad traffic officials serving as the special feature for Monday. Prices recovered a good part of their losses when the money rate ran off late in the day and the market then became torpid.

Bonds were heavy. Sales par value, \$2,645,000. United States 2's receded 1-8 per cent. on call.

Total sales today were 728,000 shares.

Baltimore Produce Market.
BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 9.—Flour steady, unchanged. Wheat, firm; spot contract, 83 3-4 @ 7-8. No. 2 Red Western, 85 1-2. Southern by sample, 66 1-2 @ 89.

Corn firmer; spot, 57 3-4; October, 57 3-4. Southern white corn, 59 @ 61. Butter, steady, unchanged; fancy imitation, 19 @ 20; fancy creamery, 22 @ 23; fancy lard, 18 @ 19; store packed, 15 @ 16.

Eggs, firm, unchanged, 21.

Chicago Grain Market.
CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Vet weather in the northwest imparted strong strength today to the wheat market. Higher prices for wheat at Liverpool increased bullish sentiment. At the close wheat for December delivery was up 3-4 cent. Corn shows a gain of 3-8 cent. Oats are up 1-8. Provisions are practically unchanged.

New York Money Market.
NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Money on call firm, 3 1-8 @ 1-2 per cent.; closing bid, 4; offered, at 4 1-4. Time loans firm; sixty and ninety days, 5 @ 5 1-2 per cent.; six months, 4 1-2 @ 4 3-4.

Prime mercantile paper, 4 3-4 @ 5 per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 48 1-2 @ 48 3-4 for demand and at 48 1-8 @ 48 1-2 for sixty day bills. Posted rates, 48 1-2 @ 48 3-4 and 48 1-2 @ 48 1-2. Commercial bills, 48 1-2. Bar silver, 61 3-8; Mexican dollars, 47.

New York Cotton Market.
NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Cotton, spot closed; middling uplands, 10 10; middling gulf, 10 35; sales 4,300 bales. Futures closed steady at the decline. November, 94 1-2; December, 95 1-2; January, 95 1-2; February, 96; March, 97; April, 97 1-2; May, 98.

Bee Comb.
Bee comb or beeswax, the material of which the honey cells in the beehive are composed, is a wax produced by a system of chemistry carried on in the "wax pockets" which are located in the abdomen of all working bees. It is a peculiar substance and is said to be analogous to the fats of higher animals. Originally it was supposed that this wax was taken up in an almost pure state from the flowers by the bees, but recent experiments carried on by the leading botanists and chemists of the world conclusively prove that the bee is capable of elaborating his peculiar wax, although confined to a diet purely saccharine in its nature.

How He Got the Moon.
John Henry Maedler, the astronomer, whose favorite study was the moon, having learned that Frau Witte, the wife of the state councillor, owned a wonderful model of his pet luminary, spent years trying to gain possession of it. As her husband was living, he could not marry the owner of the model, so he married her daughter, and at the death of his mother-in-law the coveted moon became his.

A Lesson Wanted.
A mother was showing her dear little Joe a picture of the martyrs thrown to the lions and was talking very solemnly to him, trying to make him feel what a terrible thing it was.

"Ma," said he all at once, "oh, ma, just look at that poor little lion right behind there. He won't get any."

A Harsh Order.
On the beach near an English town a sign bearing this legend was nailed to a post:

"Notice.—Any person passing beyond this point will be drowned. By order of the magistrate."

ANIMAL MUD BATHERS.

The Wild Boar, the Water Buffalo and the Elephant.

Animals when wild constantly die a lingering death from injury to the skin, whether caused, as usually happens in tropical countries, by wounds aggravated by insects or by cutaneous disease; hence the pains which they take in making their toilet and in the use and selection of "cosmetics." Among birds the salt water species often seek fresh water to wash in, different land birds choose different earths in which to dust and also wash in water, and nearly every tropical animal, including the tiger, bathes either in water or in mud. Perhaps the best known mud bathers are the wild boar, the water buffalo and the elephant. The latter has an immense advantage over all other animals in the use of its trunk for dressing wounds. It is at once a syringe, a powdering puff and a hand.

Water, mud and dust are the main "applications" used, though it sometimes covers a sun scorched back with grass or leaves. "Wounded elephants," writes Sir Samuel Baker, "have a marvelous power of recovery when in their wild state, although they have no gifts of surgical knowledge, their simple system being confined to plastering their wounds with mud or blowing dust upon the surface. Dust and mud comprise the entire pharmacopoeia of the elephant, and this is applied upon the most trivial as well as upon the most serious occasions. I have seen them, when in a tank, plaster up a bullet wound with mud taken from the bottom."—London Spectator.

CHINESE SERVANTS.

How They Pass Along Information About Their Employers.

In China it is a common thing for some people to bewail the lack of a cook, while their neighbors have numbers offering themselves directly the vacancy occurs. The reason of this is that each cook hands on to his successor his employer's "character." This he does by means of a saucepan left standing in the kitchen.

If the place be considered a good one a saucepan will be left on the ground with the lid put on properly. If the lid be put on wrong way uppermost it means that the place is a good one and that the cook has only left for a time and means to return as soon as he can. If the lid be put half in and half out of the saucepan it indicates that the place is a good one, but the master is stingy. If the lid be on properly and some rice be left in it it shows that the servant is quite satisfied with everything concerning the owners of the house, but that he is obliged to leave owing to debts or other causes which inconvenience him. If the employer be in the habit of making his servants pay for lost or broken articles a chalk mark will be found on the bottom of the saucepan, which will not easily be rubbed off.

The Chinese "boy" makes his mark behind the bedroom or pantry door and the waterman his on the bottom of tubs. These signs are said to have been originally adopted by the Chinese from the Tamils.

Why Some Men Are Superstitious.
There are men who have a congenital tendency to distrust fate. With the better half of their minds they may be optimists, but there is a corner which is never free from the pain of fear, the fear of a sort of transcendental spite. Plutarch said of the superstitious that they believed in the gods and believed them to be unfriendly. Some survival of this pagan notion remains to this day even among those whose reasonable conviction and reverent faith alike lead them to totally opposite conclusions. They do not believe they will have more misfortunes if they take a house which is numbered 13 than if they took one numbered 31, but they avoid the former in order to quiet their own painful imaginations.—London Spectator.

Mama's Voice.

Mme. Mara had a voice that extended from middle G to E in alt and was one of the most facile and flexible ever known. She delighted in the florid music of Hasse, Graun, Benda, Jomelli, Pergolesi, Porpora, Sacchini and others of that school, and with the utmost ease executed passages that are now consigned to solo instruments, such as the violin and flute. She held the stage from 1771 to 1802, with an occasional appearance after the latter date.

Charlotte Cushman.

One icy night Charlotte Cushman and Lawrence Barrett came out of the theater together. The steps were dangerously slippery, and it was with difficulty that they kept their feet at all. As they tottering descended the great actress said to her companion, quite in her Lady Macbeth manner: "Take a good grip on my arm, Lawrence, and if I slip hold on like grim death. But if I slip in the name of heaven let go!"

Explained.

Sapleigh—Why do you dislike cigarettes? Miss Knox—Because they are dangerous. Sapleigh—But I have smoked them for ten years, and they haven't killed me yet. Miss Knox—Yes, I know, and that's one reason why I object to them.—Chicago News.

His Literary Treasures.

"Jones took me to his rooms to see a collection of rare and curious manuscripts."

"What were they?"

"Recepted tailors' bills."—Cleveland Leader.

OLD TIME SERVANTS.

Peppy Had Troubles of His Own With His Menials.

Perhaps one reason why servants in Peppy's time were treated as "one of the family" was that they very often were blood relations. The diarist himself, in fact, engaged his own sister Pauline as his servant, "which she promised me she could, and with many thanks did weep for joy." For all that, he would not "let her sit down at the table with me, which I do at first that she may not expect it hereafter from me." Her temper, however, made the arrangement impossible, and Peppy had to engage somebody else instead. "It being a great trouble to me that I should have a sister of so ill a nature that I must be forced to spend money upon a stranger, when it might be better upon her if she were good for anything."

It is only within a century or so that servants have ceased to be relations of the family and the term "menial" has come to be considered derogatory instead of meaning simply "within walls"—intra mœnia. In the old days all women between twelve and forty and all men between twelve and sixty without means of subsistence could be forced by two justices to go into domestic service; hence the fact that when a man married his cook, as he often did, he was extremely likely to marry some one above him in station, as we understand distinctions of class nowadays. This also explains why a lady would refer to her maid as her "gentlewoman" and a master to his valet as his "gentleman."

INLAND BATHING.

It Furnishes One of the Sensuous Delights of Existence.

Quiet inland bathing offers you no extravagant opportunities to be a poseur. If the water is warm, you roll in it at your ease; your mind is soon stupefied by the sensuousness in which you are infolded; the interest of your sleepy eyes does not extend beyond the gentle ripples that widen away from the slow, submerged strokes of your arms. After awhile you roll over on your back and drowsily execute at intervals a languid "shoe fly" leg motion, while you look drowsily up into the void. Now and then you will raise your arms and flap them down through the water like a pair of sweeps. It is only a tired sort of effort, and finally, in the supreme abandonment of indolence, you lay your head back—far back—until the water creeps up about your eyelids. You stretch out legs and arms motionless and lie, breathing tranquilly, sensible of no other movement in the world than the slight flow and slip of the water upon your heaving chest. Then may you realize perhaps something of the lark's sensation when, with wings outspread, it hangs suspended between earth and sky. He who has never thus suspended himself idly in still water, with fathoms below him and infinity above, has not experienced one of the sensuous delights of existence. Unfortunate man who goes to his grave believing that there is nothing better than bed for weary limbs and faded brain!—Arthur Standwood Pier in Atlantic.

Back to English Fairs.

For the origin of the modern circus one must go back to the English fairs of the seventeenth, eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Unlike the American county fairs of the present day, which are more in the nature of live stock exhibitions, the early English fair was a rout of dancing, fiddling, drinking, fighting, wrestling and bull baiting—a gathering, as it were, of merry andrews, monstrosities, bullies, jills, tight rope walkers, acrobats, contortionists, equestrians, mountebanks, grimacers, scaramouches, thieves, pickpockets, idlers, beggars, fortune tellers, gypsies and those upon whom they prey.—E. S. Hallock in Century.

The Orange Tree.

The orange tree flowers during nearly the whole of the summer. The fruit takes two years to arrive at maturity, so that for several months in the year a healthy tree exhibits every stage, from the flower bud to the ripe fruit. This gives the trees their rich appearance during the principal fruit months, when the emerald tints of the unripe and golden hues of the mature fruit mingle with the dark foliage of the leaves, while the bright blossoms present a charming contrast.

Guilds and the Garden of Eden.
The Weavers' company claims to be the oldest guild, so far as the date of establishment is concerned. The Gardeners' company, on the other hand, puts in a plea for precedence on the score that our first parents were gardeners. The present master of the Merchant Tailors' company, however, awards the seniority to the Skinners' company. Adam and Eve were "skinners" before they troubled their heads about horticulture.—London Press.

Keeping His Bargain.

"Your new feller's all right," said Tommy Twaddles to his big sister at the breakfast table.

"I'm glad you think so," said Phyllis, with a blush and a glance at her ma. "You bet he is," continued Tommy. "He's a real sport. W'y, he gimme a quarter not to tell what I saw in the parlor last night—'an' you bet I won't tell, neither!"—Philadelphia Press.

Tit For Tat.

British Tourist—I say, what makes you Americans talk with your noses? American—I say, what makes you Britishers talk with your don't-you-knows?—London Express.

Judge a man by his questions rather than by his answers.—Voltaire.

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TRANSPORTATION GUIDE.

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Schedule in Effect July 2d, 1905.

Route.	No. 41.	No. 33.
Lv Norfolk (via Ferry)	9:00 a.m.	8:24 p.m.
Lv Portsmouth	9:25 a.m.	8:50 p.m.
Lv Suffolk	9:54 a.m.	9:23 p.m.
Ar Lewiston N. C.	1:00 p.m.	
Lv Weldon	11:55 a.m.	11:30 p.m.
Lv Henderson	12:10 p.m.	1:49 a.m.
Lv Raleigh	4:00 p.m.	3:25 a.m.
Ar Southern Pines	6:16 p.m.	5:38 a.m.
Ar Hamlet	7:30 p.m.	6:45 a.m.
Ar Wilmington		12:45 p.m.
Ar Charlotte	10:45 p.m.	10:00 a.m.
Lv Hamlet	10:15 p.m.	6:45 a.m.
Lv Columbia	12:30 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
Ar Augusta		5:20 p.m.
Ar Savannah	4:45 a.m.	2:20 p.m.
Ar Jacksonville	8:55 a.m.	6:50 p.m.
Ar Tampa	6:35 p.m.	7:35 a.m.
Lv Hamlet, N. C.	10:15 p.m.	7:20 p.m.
Ar Athens	6:03 a.m.	2:22 p.m.
Ar Atlanta	7:40 a.m.	3:40 p.m.
Ar Birmingham		9:25 p.m.
Ar Macon	11:10 a.m.	7:20 a.m.
Ar Montgomery	6:25 p.m.	7:20 p.m.
Ar Mobile		2:55 a.m.
Ar New Orleans		7:15 a.m.
Ar Chattanooga	1:00 p.m.	9:05 p.m.
Ar Nashville	6:55 p.m.	6:40 a.m.
Ar Memphis	8:45 a.m.	3:45 p.m.

Suffolk & Carolina R. R. train en route from Elizabeth City, N. C., and intermediate points arrive Portsmouth 10:15 a. m., daily; returning leaves Portsmouth 4:55 p. m., except Sunday, Sunday, 7:00 p. m.

Connections at Jacksonville and Tampa for all Florida East Coast Points, Cuba and Porto Rico. Only line out of Norfolk operating through sleeper to Charlotte, N. C. No. 32 arrives at Portsmouth daily at 8:00 a. m. No. 38 arrives at Portsmouth daily at 5:30 p. m.

J. M. BROWN, Jr.,
Passenger Agent, cor. Main and Granby Sts., New Atlantic Hotel Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

TRANSPORTATION GUIDE. SOUTHERN Railway.

DOUBLE DAILY SCHEDULE TO ALL POINTS SOUTH AND WEST. THROUGH PULLMAN CAR TO ASHEVILLE AND TO FLORIDA WITHOUT CHANGE OF TRAINS.

IN EFFECT JUNE 18, 1905.

Lv. Newport News 7:40 a.m. 5:35 p.m.
C. & O. Ry. 8:30 a.m. 6:25 p.m.
Ar. Norfolk

9:30 a. m. Daily. Local for Suffolk, Franklin, Emporia, Danville and intermediate stations. Close connections made at Danville with fast through trains carrying Pullman sleeping cars and through coaches to all points South and West.

9:30 a. m. Daily. Local to Clarksville, Oxford, Durham and intermediate stations. Arrive Durham 6:35 p. m.

7:30 p. m. Daily. Fast Express train for all points South and West, carrying through Pullman sleeping car to Asheville. No change of trains to Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville and Memphis. Pullman car handled South of Danville on Florida Express, providing in this way through service without change of trains to Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Florida points.

7:30 p. m. Daily except Sunday, for Durham and intermediate stations. Trains arrive Norfolk 8:35 a. m. and 5:35 p. m.

City Ticket Office, 95 Granby street (Monticello Hotel).

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Arrive in Philadelphia, Penn. R. R. 10:50 a.m.

Arrive in Philadelphia, B. & O. R. R. 11:10 a.m.

Arrive in New York, Penn. R. R. 1:10 a.m.

Arrive in New York, B. & O. R. R. 1:25 p.m.

SOUTHBOUND.

Lv. New York, Penn. R. R. 12:00 p.m.

Lv. New York, B. & O. R. R. 1:00 p.m.

Lv. Philadelphia, Penn. R. 2:12 p.m.

Lv. Philadelphia, B. & O. 2:07 p.m.

Ar. Washington, Penn. R. 3:10 p.m.

Ar. Washington, B. & O. 3:00 p.m.

Ar. R. R. 6:30 p.m.

Ar. Old Point Comfort 7:00 a.m.

Ar. Norfolk 8:00 a.m.

Ar. Portsmouth 8:30 a.m.

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NORFOLK EXPRESS.

PINE BEACH ROUTE.

IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 25, 1905.

Leave Norfolk for Pine Beach and Newport News: 6:20, 7:30, 9:00, 10:30, 12:00, 1:30, 3:00, 4:30, 6:00, 7:30, 9:00.

Leave shipyard, Newport News, for Pine Beach and Norfolk: 7:15, 8:45, 10:15, 11:45; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:45, 7:15, 8:45, 10:00.

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TRANSPORTATION GUIDE.

Cape Charles Route

New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railway.

Schedule Effective Mon., June 5, 1905.

NORTHBOUND. *No. 94. !No. 82.

Lv. Portsmouth 7:25 a.m. 6:30 p.m.

Lv. Norfolk 7:45 a.m. 6:15 p.m.

Lv. Old Point 8:40 a.m. 7:20 p.m.

Lv. Cape Charles 10:55 a.m. 9:25 p.m.

Ar. Wilmington 5:00 p.m. 4:15 a.m.

Ar. Philadelphia 5:44 p.m. 5:10 a.m.